

ance, proved themselves equal to keel boats. But it is idle to recapitulate what is so well known to those acquainted with the respective qualities of the two classes of vessels. Nor would the subject have elicited any comment were it not for the new era soon to be established in the construction of English yachts. The wonder is that Englishmen have been so slow in arriving at a conclusion which facts, not fancies, long since pointed out.

At the present time the question of centreboards is receiving a great deal of attention on the other side of the water. Elsewhere is printed some correspondence which in some particulars manifests a desire to treat the subject with that seriousness and fair play it long since should have demanded. The discussion is principally confined to the proper measurement of centreboards, and although some of the correspondents do not clearly see their way in the matter, it is evident that the vexed question will ere long be harmoniously disposed of. Now that the main feature—namely, the advantages of centreboard vessels—has called forth a favorable opinion almost unanimous, the minor topics incident to the important debate will hardly cause much diversity of sentiment when a fair status of measurement shall have been determined upon. It appears that of all the yacht clubs in the United Kingdom only three have permanent sailing regulations prohibiting "centreboard or sliding-keel vessels" from sailing in their matches—viz., the Royal Yacht Squadron, Royal Thames and Royal London—owing to the nature of their courses, in which a racing vessel which could at pleasure reduce her draught of water might gain an advantage over her opponent. Exactly; for here again loom up the manifold qualities of the centreboard. But Rome was not built in a day, and it is enough to observe that an impression is forcing itself upon English yachtsmen that centreboards are not the mere gaudy "racing machines" that ignorance and not a little envy caused to be misnamed. Notwithstanding the reluctance with which the superior qualities of centreboards are regarded in England, it is somewhat of a triumph to learn that their admirers are largely in the majority. Attention is called to the correspondence relative to the measurement of the so-called "machines" across the water. It will be seen that the subject is engrossing considerable attention in yachting circles abroad.

Hepworth's Heterodoxy.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth yesterday received a good "send off" in his new church enterprise. Rarely, if indeed, ever before, has Steirway Hall been so crowded as it was to hear him. His discourse, which will be found in another part of this paper, lacked everything of the sensational, and breathed only Christian charity toward those who differ with him, yet during the utterance of certain parts the audience applauded with hands and feet. This apparent irreverence was very meekly reproved by Mr. Hepworth saying he wanted not their feet, but their hearts. He announced his purpose of forming a new society, to be known as "The Church of the Disciples," but declared in the outset that he did not desire to take any one away from any other organized church. But this declaration will not keep the people away. They will flock to hear him in greater numbers than ever, because now he lifts up that name unto which it is promised that all men shall be drawn—even Jesus. While Mr. Hepworth was holding up Jesus to his large congregation Mr. Clark, of Harlem, was holding up Hepworth to his, and trying to undervalue the reasons which Mr. Hepworth has given for his new departure—the want of corporate unity in the Unitarian denomination, its negative doctrines, its denial of the divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures. Mr. Clark intimates that Unitarians do not deny the last two propositions, and asserts that the first two have advantages which outweigh their disadvantages. In very bad taste, it seems to us, for a Christian minister, Mr. Clark, indulged in personalities toward his late brother in the faith. In doing this he has lowered himself in the public esteem without at all lessening the popularity of Mr. Hepworth in the community.

As a counterblast to Mr. Hepworth's Trinitarian trumpet, Dr. Bellows yesterday told his audience what Unitarians think of Christ. He don't believe Him to be "very God of very God." This doctrine was not taught by Christ, nor could it be found in the Gospels. The origin of the doctrine of the Trinity was stated at length by the Doctor, who traced it through its various stages until it came to be incorporated in Western Christianity.

The other sermons of the day contain nothing very startling. Dr. Newman, of Washington professed his faith in spirits, but not in modern spiritualism. The Catholics dedicated a new church yesterday at Fort Washington, at which Archbishop McCloskey and Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, officiated, the latter preaching an eloquent sermon on the means and the object of the diffusion of Christianity in the world. From the variety of pulpits utterances which we spread before our readers to-day each can choose that which best suits the individual taste and thank the giver.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS IN THE WEST.—The Legislatures of Ohio and Illinois have just passed stringent temperance bills, the chief point being to hold liquor sellers responsible for loss of family support or damages to property or persons in consequence of the intoxication of persons whom the said liquor sellers have in whole or in part made drunk. The act of drunkenness is not defined, but if a man in a recent case before a New York Court were taken in the premises it might be decided that a man is drunk when he cannot tell the difference between beef tea and milk punch.

THIS JANUARY ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SLOPES, so far, is very remarkable. In California they have had a three weeks' deluge, and a San Francisco despatch of the 11th says that "the rain still continues throughout the State." Here in New York, meantime, we have been enjoying the bright sunny and soft, southwest winds of the early spring; but this charming weather, we suspect, has been "too bright to last," and that some heavy storms will shortly sweep this side of the Continent.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions—The Bill Before the State Legislature.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, empaneled on the 1st day of November last, is likely to become a body of historic renown. Already it has been in existence for over two months, steadily and perseveringly pursuing its duties, regardless of calumny and abuse, and resolved not to cease its labors until it has accomplished the task set before it by Judge Bedford's charge—the vindication of the rights of the people and the accomplishment of the ends of justice in the matter of the city frauds. Its members—all men of business occupations—have set aside their private interests and devoted themselves to the trust confided to them with a zeal and self-abnegation deserving of all praise. They have twice asked at the hands of the Judge an extension of their time, in order that they might complete their important work. Finding themselves prohibited by an existing statute from bringing in such indictments as may be demanded by the developments made in the course of their investigations, during the co-existence of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, they have signified their willingness and their desire to remain in session until after that inquest shall have been discharged, and they now declare their resolution not to be driven from their line of duty by any attempt that may be made to weary them out by a protracted term of the Oyer and Terminer. It appears now as if the question of the proper indictment and trial of those persons charged with complicity in the city frauds were destined to resolve itself into a trial of endurance between the two Grand Juries of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. There is, of course, no excuse and no pretence for the continued session of the latter Court, and it is for the Judges who preside over its proceedings to decide for themselves as to the wisdom and prudence of avowedly setting themselves up as the indirect defenders and protectors of criminals. The Court of Oyer and Terminer could be adjourned to-morrow, and, if necessary, convened again with a new Grand Jury in a week, thus enabling the General Sessions Grand Jury to complete their labors in a legal manner, if there were any desire on the part of Judges Ingraham and Barnard to aid the cause of justice. But if there is to be in truth a conflict between the two courts, the one in the interest of the people and the other in the interest of the speculators, we have confidence in the stamina and courage of the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, and believe that if necessary they will continue in session during the remainder of Judge Bedford's official term, sooner than be driven from the line of their conscientious duty by any undue means.

We look to see this battle fought out to the end by the Court of General Sessions, without the aid or interference of the State Legislature. The bill introduced by Colonel Ruah C. Hawkins, to legalize the action of the Court and its Grand Jury, is of very little account. Its office to legalize the extensions of the term of the Court made by Judge Bedford is superfluous. The law on the subject is plain, and no lawyer questions its validity. Its language is unmistakable:—"The Court of General Sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New York is hereby empowered to extend any of its terms and to make any adjournments of the said Court within its discretion by any order or orders to said effect duly entered in its minutes." Nothing that the Legislature can do can make more legal an act or acts that are thus clearly legal already. Just as plain is the provision of the law which enables the two grand inquests of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of New York to sit and transact business at one and the same time, and provides that during this double session the Grand Jury of the General Sessions shall not find any indictments except in cases where there has been a previous commitment by a magistrate. No bill passed by the State Legislature can legalize the indictments already found in violation of this existing statute. Hence the bill introduced by Colonel Hawkins is in one of its provisions unnecessary and in the other unconstitutional. The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions has its own strength to depend upon for its eventual success, and if it shall remain true to its pledges it cannot fail to triumph in the end, and to win for itself not only present fame but an enviable name in the pages of history.

The Grand Duke's Buffalo Hunt.

We published yesterday an exceedingly interesting letter describing the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis and his party at North Platte, Nebraska, on Saturday last, under the escort of General Sheridan, and the reception of His Imperial Highness by "Buffalo Bill," the white settlers of the "ranch," and the red men of the Plains; and the march thence to the appointed hunting rendezvous on Red Willow Creek, and the preparations there for the grand hunt and the accommodation of the party, and for the friendship and co-operation of the Sioux Indians.

It will have been observed from our reporter's sparkling report that "Little Phil's" arrangements for this grand hunt are "perfectly splendid," and it must be admitted that his Quaker-like plan of experiment of twenty wagon loads of provisions for the Indians, provided they behave themselves like white men during the hunt, and refrain from "lifting the hair" of our Russian guests, is a good idea. This treaty having been concluded, through the agency of "Buffalo Bill," the party had set out for the hunt. They were already among the "buffaloes," and the experienced "Buffalo Bill" had promised the Grand Duke that "if the weather holds good we shall have one of the finest hunts that ever was on this continent." The old chief Spotted Tail was on hand, and a number of minor chiefs, such as Two Strike, Cut Leg, White Bear and Little Eagle. The festivities of the hunt will embrace a grand Indian war dance, in which two or three thousand of our red brethren will join. Returning from the hunt the Grand Duke will be given a State reception at St. Louis, and thence he will go down to New Orleans on a special steamer. Who will undertake to say, after all this fun

and high enjoyment in the United States by the Grand Duke of Russia, that Mr. Fish and old Prince Gortschakoff will succeed in getting up a row between the two countries on the unlicky Mr. Catcazay? And yet this Catcazay question looks very smoky.

Sidewalk Obstructions.

Readers of the black-letter literature called proceedings of the Board of Aldermen will remember the curious character who made it a business to go about the city falling into mantraps and ground holes and making claims to the Common Council for damages received. It has been calculated by some of the erudite among the political lobbyists of the City Hall that if the man had fallen into all the holes and mantraps at once he would not have lived to exercise his curious profession. In later days the mantle of this unfortunate diver fell upon the shoulders of Alderman Robinson's horse. There was never a hole in the ground that this cheap and unfortunate beast did not fall into and come out of again, and consider it his duty as a lover of good order to call to account by laying before the Common Council a claim for damages. That a profession so industriously followed exists in this city indicates that there are mantraps and earth holes enough lying about to keep a man and a horse busy. But the people who fall into holes and sustain injury from accidents and never bring claims for damages are very many more than ever give their names and their complaints to the corporation printer. The remedy for the evil belongs to the duties of the Department of Public Works and of the Department of Buildings. There is hardly more danger to the public from the weakness of an iron girder, or from the size and weight of a keystone, than there is from the existence of piles of rubbish in the streets, from deep excavations in the sides of rising buildings, or from the taking up of long strips of sidewalk flagging from vaults and pipe trenches. In most cases where sidewalks are uncovered, revealing yawning vaults or subcellars, the only warning given to pedestrians is a huge mass of debris, of sand and broken foundation stones, indicating that building of some sort compels people to turn into the street. Even if the warning were always sufficient the streets are not always accessible to pedestrians. Beyond the curbstone foot-passers have no rights that horses are bound to respect. And if the unfortunate walker be unusually brave and undertake to keep the sidewalk he is compelled to pass over a thin and narrow board, like one of the dangerous paths of the Andes, or the precipitous pass on which Scott's two sturdy Highland chiefs met in combat. This state of affairs is not confined to the filthy cellars of West street, but may be seen any day on the finest thoroughfares. The discomforts and aggravations of travelling are as great to drivers of vehicles as to pedestrians. The coachman who made a fame by driving as far as possible from the edge of the cliff has no opportunities to increase his reputation or his master's safety on Broadway or the avenues, and on the river streets to turn a horse is frequently to throw a driver and a load into a cellar puddle.

Mr. Van Nort has a duty to perform. He has charge of street vaults, which are frequently open; of sunken lots, at which few fences are erected; of the opening of sewers and drains, which are sometimes left unguarded; of street pavements, which somewhere are always sunken, jagged and piled together in heaps. It is his charter duty to keep the streets clear. He is to the city what an overseer of roads and highways is to the country. One of his duties is to compel excavators of vaults to protect the people from danger of them; and there is a law that openings in sidewalks for excavating any kind of vaults shall not exist more than three weeks. Is this law always observed or administered? If not, we beg the Acting Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Superintendent of Buildings to busy themselves with an attempt to make the streets passable and the sidewalks safe.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Ceylonian (N. Y. Gazette, Jan. 16.)]
The New York Herald has two years ago sent out orders to one of its travelling correspondents in the east to fit out an expedition for discovering the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveler, who left England in April of 1855 for the purpose of ascertaining the source of the Nile. The enterprising agent of the Herald commenced his preparations at Zanzibar, an island on the east coast of Africa, on the 6th of January, 1871, and on the 5th of February started on his perilous expedition. This is a meritorious and praiseworthy undertaking, and reflects much credit on Mr. Bennett. [From the American Protectionist for January.]
The enterprise of the modern newspaper press is something wonderful. The New York Herald has actually sent, and at its own sole expense, an expedition into Central Africa, to search for Dr. Livingstone. Its special correspondent is the leader, who is evidently a man of more than ordinary capacity. It has long been the habit of every small, partisan scribbler and sponser in the United States to attack the honesty of the colored race. We commend to the especial study of such the following generous and impartial testimony to the excellent qualities displayed by the people of Africa.

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FRANCE.

The Protectionist Tariff Agitation—The Emperor of Brazil in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1872.
The advocates of the taxation of raw material are reported to be gaining ground in the Assembly. BRAZILIAN ROYALTY.
The Emperor of the Brazil has returned from a tour through the naval arsenals of the north of France.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Physical Condition Not Completely Recuperated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1872.
The Prince of Wales is making satisfactory progress in his convalescence; but some time must elapse before his health is fully re-established. It is expected that the Prince will have sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to drive out from Sandringham in the course of a week.

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

Cable Communication with America from England.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 13-5 A. M.
The city press generally approves of the project for the laying of a new cable from the English coast to that of the United States, and agrees that cheaper rates than those of the present lines will be an incentive to the business community and the press of both countries.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Mier Besieged by Juarez's Troops Under Cortina—Desperate Defense of the Place by the Insurgent General Quiroga.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1872.
Latest despatches from Matamoros announce the complete investment of Mier by Cortina. Four or five hundred revolutionists, under General Quiroga, have been driven into the plaza, where they are vigorously defending themselves. Cortina's troops, being better armed, are inflicting severe loss on the insurgents. Quiroga's only chance of escape is through expected succor from Monterey, which is reported to be en route to raise the siege.

CUBA.

Protests by the Volunteers Against the Removal of Valmaseda—A Steamer Sent to Spain Expressly to Carry the Written Remonstrance—Valmaseda's Tour of Inspection.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1872.
Numerous telegrams have been sent to Madrid, via Key West, protesting against Valmaseda's removal, and a steamer, chartered expressly for the purpose, sailed yesterday, carrying the remonstrances of the colonists of the volunteer regiments and the members of the several caudillos. Valmaseda refuses to allow any telegrams in his favor to be forwarded to Spain from the telegraph office here.

The *Constancia* (newspaper) has suspended publication. Valmaseda goes on Tuesday on a tour of inspection through the south side ports, and will probably proceed as far as Santiago de Cuba. General Crespo leaves for Spain to-morrow. General Ferrer becomes Segundo Cabo pro tem, and will take charge of the Executive during Valmaseda's absence.

CUBAN FUGITIVES.

A Brother of Cespedes Arrived in Jamaica.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jan. 11, 1872.
A boat has arrived from Cuba with Pio Rosado Enrique Colazo, a brother of Cespedes, and two other prominent Cubans as passengers.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
The barometer has risen very generally since Saturday night throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the highest pressure probably in Tennessee. Brisk northwest winds, with clear weather, are reported on the middle Atlantic, and light winds on the southwest Atlantic light winds veering towards the southwest and clear weather on Lake Erie. An area of low barometer has apparently moved southward over Wisconsin, extending its influence to Michigan and Lake Huron, southerly. Winds and clouds or snow now prevail from Missouri to Michigan and northward. Cloudy weather and light winds have continued at San Francisco.

Probabilities.
The highest barometer will probably continue on Monday with pleasant weather on the Southern and Gulf States; rising temperature and clear weather throughout the Atlantic coast; falling barometer and cloudiness prevail on Monday night from West Virginia to Maine and westward; the area of lowest pressure more southeasterly over Lake Michigan, with increasing southerly winds and snow north and west of Ohio. Westerly winds and clearing weather prevail in the Missouri Valley and northward. A trough is expected for tonight on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Astor street:—

1871. 1872.
3 A. M. 42 30 P. M. 54 26
6 A. M. 43 29 P. M. 52 19
9 A. M. 45 27 P. M. 52 15
12 M. 55 26 12 P. M. 47 12
Average temperature yesterday, 47.23°
Average temperature for corresponding day last year, 47.49°

THE ICE HARVESTERS' STRIKE.

The Knickerbocker Company to Bring Men from New York—Trouble Ahead.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1872.
The strike of the ice gatherers continues. It is confined to Cossacke, with the exception of the Knickerbocker Company. The men at all other points are availing the result. They say they will regulate the scale of prices for the winter. The Knickerbocker Company have erected a huge frame building at Cossacke for housing and lodging workmen from New York. A threat will be held for less than \$2 per day shall be driven away. Trouble is anticipated.

OUR NAVAL VESSELS AT NEW LONDON.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 13, 1872.
To the Editor of the Herald.
I believe that enterprise and pluck are a love of fair play. In this belief I beg to correct a misstatement in your issue of Wednesday last, to the effect that the naval vessels at this station are "troublesome and swing as they please at every wind." I being on duty in connection with the care and preservation of these vessels, have an interest in correcting the error alluded to. I am very truly yours,
Commander United States Navy.

THE NEW ORLEANS SHINDY

ALL QUIET IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

The Troubles at Washington—Grant Wants Congress to Interfere.

General Emory Refuses to Interfere—All the Militia Called Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1872.

The city is very quiet. All are resting after the week of excitement, and but few persons are on the streets. Even about the Mechanics' Institute, only a dozen or so of worn-out looking metropolitans can be seen. This is probably the calm which precedes the storm.

Last night Speaker Carter addressed a long letter to General Emory regarding the condition of affairs, in which he stated that he proposed to appoint a sufficient number of Sergeants-at-Arms to take possession of the State House, to remove the armed force which increases the public disquiet, and to seat all the members of the House, whether opposed to him or not. He promises that no violence shall be used against any member, nor indignity nor force against the police, who are now there by the Governor's order, unless they resist constitutional authority. He will not, however, take such a step without having it distinctly understood that said action is not riotous, and will not be considered by the commanding General as a conflict with the federal authorities; and he asks General Emory whether he will, by military force, prevent such action by the Speaker of the House for the occupation of his hall.

GENERAL EMORY'S REPLY.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 14, 1872.
SIR:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which was handed me by your messenger last night. In reply to your communication I will state that in the conflict between the Executive and the Legislature, which it is difficult to see how it can be right to recognize throughout the necessity in the interests of a republican form of government, the Executive and the Legislature, and the propriety of not interfering in its organization in any manner. I can not, therefore, give you the aid or assistance which you request, but I had decided not to bring the troops again into this city during the present imbroglio, unless ordered to do so by the United States Government, and having a right to a knowledge of this decision being duly informed some hours since.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

General Emory addressed a similar communication to Governor Warmoth, in consequence of which the latter ordered that the entire militia force of the city be to-morrow.

The President Throwing the Onus of Action on Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, 1872.

The President continues to receive numerous telegrams from New Orleans, which, with those privately addressed to other parties, do not indicate an early termination of the political troubles.

A resolution for the appointment of an Investigation Committee may be offered in the House of Representatives to-morrow. Some members of Congress express the opinion that a correct history of the troubles cannot be obtained unless such committee conduct their proceedings in New Orleans, and say, even if the troubles should end before the committee could reach there, the information officially obtained would be valuable in view of future legislation. It is known that President Grant is desirous of avoiding the declaration of martial law, and that it will not be resorted to unless from absolute necessity. He has privately said that it would be proper for Congress to take the initiative in measures looking towards pacification.

UTAH.

The Mormon Ultimatum—Polygamy Not To Be Surrendered—Forming a State Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 14, 1872.

Mr. Bates finally got to this morning for Washington. Before leaving John Taylor and George Q. Cannon, apostles and leaders in church, had a long conference with him, and it is believed gave him Brigham Young's and the Mormon leaders' views on the situation, and the concessions they are willing to make to enable Utah to come into the Union as a State. It is generally believed that on no account will polygamy be given up. If Brigham and the head leaders can enforce their wishes to-morrow the Council will, doubtless, pass an act authorizing a convention of delegates to form a State constitution. The Gentiles and other opponents of the scheme will probably meet in convention to memorialize Congress against the project. Hooper is on his way to Washington again, confident of success. Mail from the East are yet delayed by snow.

NEW YORK CITY.

A colored woman named Susan McKoon, living at 17 Marion street, died in her chair after coming home from church yesterday.

Lewis A. Dean, 463 West Forty-seventh street, was accidentally shot in the head last evening, by a boy named Theodore Burnham, who was arrested to await the result of the man's injuries.

Three men got into the bonded warehouse of Frederick Baker, 270 Water street, on Friday night, and robbed the place of \$200 worth of calicoes. They escaped with the booty and Captain Irving is now after them with some of his detectives.

Coroner Schirmer was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest over the remains of a female, who died on Saturday morning at the extent in front of premises 31 Jane street, by John Murphy, a lad living at 41 West Thirtieth street.

Eliza Callahan, an Irish girl, fifteen years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday afternoon from the effects of burns received on Friday last by accidentally falling on a hot stove at her residence, 124 Charlton street. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest over the remains.

Nearly a year ago Patrick Clavan, a man late of 607 Third avenue, fell through the floors of a new building in the upper part of the city and received injuries which resulted in partial paralysis. Death was the result on Saturday. An inquest will be held on the body of Coroner Schirmer, who was notified.

THE SUFFERING POOR OF WILLIAMSBURG.

The number of applications for relief at the office of the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Williamsburg, last week was larger than on any previous week for many years. On one day nearly six hundred persons from the sixteenth ward sought relief, the majority being women, young and old, and many of them inquiring into the circumstances of these applicants, and he has discovered a large number of impostors. He is satisfied, however, that there is more destitution prevailing than citizens have any idea of.

SMALLPOX IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14, 1872.

Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, is so seriously ill of smallpox that his physicians have little hope of his recovery. His condition creates deep feeling throughout the community.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Greenback ferryboat Albany was slightly damaged by fire at Albany yesterday.

Benjamin James' sailboat, in Worcester, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$6,000. The amount of the deduction in the Rhode Island National Bank is about \$220,000. The amount recoverable may perhaps reach \$100,000.

Cornell & Co.'s large paper mill at Yonkonia, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about midnight. Loss \$100,000. The insurance is not known.

James P. James and Andrew Sick, living in Warren, Mo., had a difficult and dangerous night, in which six men and instantly killed James. Sick was arrested, but was released on \$5,000 bail.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Henry Rogers, a native of Halifax, who was a prominent merchant of London, and formerly of the firm of Cunard & Co.; also a director of the Bank of British North America.

A Montreal man offers to sell \$30,000 on George Brown, of Halifax, against any single vessel who may complete with him, or who may be damaged by the vessel, and will be paid in money, to accept the challenge of Fulton, of St. John, he will make the \$20,000 on that race.

The wholesale saddlery and harness establishment of J. P. Schiefer & Co., corner of Main and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about midnight. Loss \$100,000. The insurance is not known.

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